WROLE No. 1

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IOB THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

Answer to R. May not this humble reed of mine,

merit half its praise. 'Tis from a harp, untun'd and wild, That Ellen mules the strain; The mone's most indifferent child Son eweeps its chords ag

Yet tell me not, a charm they give, Or leventhe poetic power, Oh! tell me not their fame shall live Then Ellen is no more.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

STANZAS.

shall I wash thy grave, love, When the grass looks brightest there? Bid the flouret ware, love, O'er the young and fair? e, to gild my l

Will I watch thy grave, love ? Shall I e'er neglect thee,

POR THE SATURDAY LVENING POST. Lines written in the Spring of 1823.

Spring bath returned with all her dowers, and beauties, sweet and rare; And troublight shines in roseate bowers, Whilet dew drops sparkle there: Time scarcely seems to mark his hours, Charmed by the brigheness round; He wings all wet with fragrant showers, Pass by without a sound : to many beauties thou dost bring, re smiles to bless thee spring-But spring, alas! then bringest not The same bright cup to man, His weakened frame, cold winter's blot May end ' since thou began, The' thy flowers are sweet as sweet can b In vain their beauties wave, The friend who viewed them last with me Is sleeping in his grave : Each little flower but ocems to lend home and remembrance of my friend.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Lines written in a ceason of adversity.

I know a time when joy was m

Then pleasure's light-wing'd horse "I strode," And thoughtless join'd the giddy train, ut disappointment barr'd the road, And forced me thro' the gates of pains

Alas! those heav'mly joys have fled,

Vil bic me to some gloomy spot, There selent mourn my hapless lot, And breathe my surrows to my God-

There I'll recline this waltag head, Scene from sorrow and from frar, And find aroundst the silent dead. That peace which was denied me here,

FOR THE SATE ABAY EVENING POST. Oh! that thro' every changing secure. And ev'ry shifting path of life, Mid alt thou may'st remain serenc, Untouch'd by either woe or strife.

May'st thon ne'er know what 'tis to ween, To meet oppression's angry sweep, Or loss whate'er thou hold it most dear.

May ev'ry ranilling thern of life, for e'en one transient cause for strike, Thy salien's nature ever meet,

But o'er life's dark and troubled sea 'Mid tempests, winds—inid shoul or rock, let me behald—let me but see, Thy bark with firmous stem each shock.

By each surrounding danger may be pass in safety, smoothly globe, And reach occure and safe the quay, Where scraphins in blin reside.

carth Third man is friends and a contract of COMPAL ET do. 1NG do. paper, for characteristics

USSELL

0. 68, ut street.

MPS,

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Lines on the death of Mrs. Jane Gillmer.

Yes, she is gone, departed unit, To worlds of bliss, to beaven above; There with scraphic pgrise to point The metrics of the God of Love.

Her troubles in this earth she have With frances, yet with heavenly calm; God saw her, and he said, no more Shall pain afflict—receive the balm.

Fact then her spirit wing'd its way. To Courts of houve: ly bliss, on high, To dwell with God in endless day. No more to screw or to sigh.

THE MORALIST.

"Honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy
ya may be long in the land, which the Lord thy
od giveth thee." MORAL LAW OF GOD .- Exedus, XX. 12.

This is a precept which I do not remember to here ever heard commented upon, by any pub-c teacher of the word of God; I am fearful, weren, that it enjoins a duty, which to our we have too often occasion to be remind-

cessarily continues in its full force, but certain it is, that in many instances, it gradually weakens and wears off, as we become our own masters, and hence, lest we should degenerate into total ingratitude and disobedience, it was necessary that a positive command should be given; and, to render this injunction the more forcible, God has annexed to it a neculiar reward a number of to render this injunction the more forcible, God has annexed to it a peculiar reward, a number of happy years to those whose filial obedience is such as is acceptable to the common father of all: and as he has been pleased to express his approbation of a steady adherence to this law, by singular marks of favour, so likewise does he punish the breach of it by exemplary displeasure. Under the Mosaic dispensation, death was the only expiation of this crime; nor were the Jews the only nation who looked upon disobedience to passes as weathy of capital nuishment. Even at only nation with the capital punishment. Even at this day, I have heard it confidently affirmed, that among the Chinese, should a son so far forget himself as to lift his hand in a hostile manner against his parent, not only himself, but his wife and children are put to death, the house where he lived razed to its foundation, and the ground upon which it stood sown with salt, indicating that there must be the most hopeless deprayity of manners in the offspring and family of such a monster. Herodotus, in his account of the religion and manners of the in his account of the religion and manners of the ancient Persians, tells us that they looked on parricide as an impossible crime; and that, when any action took place which appeared to be like it the provised as a constitution of the constitutio any action took place was considered as suppositious, and probably owed his birth to adultery; their idea in this particular, sufficiently evinces in what a heinous light they regarded the sin of unduti-

a hemous fight they regarded the sin of undus-fulness in general.

I must confess, when any dispute between pa-rent and child rises high, I am inclined to believe the latter the aggressor. The auxions solicitude of parental affection, the daily fatigue which at-tends the nature of helpless innocence—the un-wearied application requisite for the formation of the mind of youth—the anxieties which the pahe mind of youth—the anxieties which the pa ent feels for the future welfare of his offspring. often perhaps, denying himself conveniences that his children may have superfluities, are obl ons such as can never be acquitted on the

Gratitude towards our parents, therefore, is not merely a pleasurable duty, in itself containing its own reward, but a just debt due by us for favors received, at a time when we were utterly incapa-ble of helping ourselves, and when, but for the assiduity and constant attendance of our parents to our minutest wants, we must inevitably have perished.

The heaviest curses are announced in sacred writ, against those who honour not their parents. On the contrary, he whose whole heart is endow-ed with fillal piety, may look up to his heavenly father with a certain assurance of having his proyers heard, his desires gratified, and, of meeting with that return of duty from his children, which e has shewn towards his parents.

he has shewn towards his parents' soul with bit-terness, and drawn tears from his mother's eyes, may justly fear a son, that will revenge their wrongs. The judgments of God, can never be more severely manifested, than by making the disobedient feel in their own persons, the sharp pangs which are occasioned by the ingratitude of children. I believe it seldom happons, but that disobedience is punished this way; for they who have been forgetful themselves, of the great duty owing to those from whom they drew their breath, owing to those from whom they drew their breath, will rarely teach it to their offspring—never by the powerful influence of example. A love of that self, which they see renewed in their children, gene-rally makes them run into a blind fondness, which leaves them the dupes of their own folly; for those, who from their example, have learned neither love nor esteem, are sure to turn that un-merited partiality to their own emolument, and despise those from whom they receive it.

In the earliest ages of the world, men were wont to look on a parents blessing as a thing of the great-est consequence to their future happiness, and to dread his just curse as an entail of misery on them and on their offspring. Nor were their hopes and fears without foundation, for we have many in-stances in ancient history, where God seems to stances in ancient history, where God seems to confirm the evils the father has prophesied, on succeeding generations; and this must certainly have a good effect on the minds of children, as they would desire to avoid misery, and obtain happiness. Let us not look on it as superstitious to suppose that such prophetic maledictions may still carry weight with them, for there can be no doubt, but that our fulfilling or neglecting our duty to a parent, will meet with its just reward or panishment.

or punishment.

I cannot help here remarking a species of ingratitude and folly, which is but too common: it often happens that people in a reduced situation of life, are solicitous that their children shall rise to a higher degree; to effect which, they think no labour too great, they deny themselves every pleasure, except that which proceeds from the imagination in the anticipation of the figure which their offspring shall hereafter make in the world. They are indeed, for the most part, much too sanguine in their expectations; but, suppose them quite answered, and that they see their chilthen quite answered, and that they see their children in a situation superior to their wishes, yet how often dues it happen, that the consequence of their being raised, instead of exciting sentiments of gratitude and respect towards those who gave up every thing to make them what they are, is, that they become ashamed of their origin, and brush to acknowledge their parents and benefactors, who receive no other return for them gan, and butsh to acknowledge their parents has benefactors, who receive no other return for their kindness, than being shanned in public, and despised in private. In this case the mistaken ideas of the parent are no excuse for the base ingratude of the child. But, there are some who call themselves dutfiul, and perhaps are esteemed so by the world, because never deficient in any outward marks of respect which cost them nouring, but are very sparing in administering to their parents necessities. Indeed it is the duty of a man, if his circumstances admit of it, never to let a parent know what necessity is, but to be industrious in finding out their wants, without putting them to the humbling task of reciting them, and asking that as a favour, which they have a right to demand as a debt. It is not giving alone, but giving without grudging, or the least reluctance, that can make the gift valuable where so much is owing; not a nurmur, not a complaint should be heard, but the cheerfulness of the countenance should rather express a sense of receiving, than conferring an abligation. Not is it sufficient to allow benefactors, who receive no other return for the

children, on account of the obligations they are under to them—to those who owe to them, under God, not only their being, but their health, their education, their all; and without whose sustaining hand, thay had now the sustaining hand, thay had now the sustaining hand. ing hand, they had now, even themselves been

destitute of support.

There is still another error, which many, of perhaps even real goodness of heart in other respects, are apt to tall into: the despising the want spects, are apt to tall into: spects, are apt to tall into: the despising the want of that degree of mental improvement, politeness, and address in their parents which they themselves are possessed of; instead of exerting their abilities to conceal such defects from the eyes of others, they are too frequently the first to expose and ridicule them, inconsiderately thinking by that means to make their own excellence the more admired—but surely this display of talents, at the expense of those to whom we owe most reverence, is a vanity below the pursuit of any sensible mind. No one can be exalted by the degraverence, is a vanity below the pursue of the degra-sible mind. No one can be exalted by the degra-dation of his parents: if we have superior qualities, they will appear, and never can shine forth with dation of his parents: if we have superior qualities, they will appear, and never can shine torth with greater hustre than when employed in placing those from whom we derive our existence in a respectable light; if we have talents, let them reflect some of their flustre on those who gave us the means and the opportunities of acquiring those talents.—I shall conclude this essay with an exhortation to my younger readers, particularly, seriously to consider the vast debt of gratitude, of love, and of respect, which is due to our parents—the absolute command of God to obedience, and the dreatful denunciations pronounced by the divine law against those who refuse to obey—Ahd may we observe the one and avoid the other, through the divine, culightening influence of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

THE WEARING OF CORSETS. London paper speaking of 'dies' dresses

says: "we have of ourselves a still greater raint to find with the revival of the system of high pre-sure," as an engineer would call it; we mean the adious screwing in of the waist, now springing up. If women fancy it graceful, they are wouldly de-ceived, and if they do not find it prejudicial to their health, why, we are deceived, and not they. We believe it is owing entirely to the case and freedom of fernale dress for the last few years, that

We believe it is owing entirely to the case and freedom of fernial dress for the last few years, that our young girls are all so healthy, so well formed, and so forward in their growth. All this will be checked by this most unnatural sciewing in and torturing the body.

To talk about health to a girl, in opposition to fushion we fancy is useless; and therefore, we will take the screwing system upon its effect, which is to make jat elderly ladies look like oil jars, and young ones like hour glasses. Four or five years since, we had foole among our men, so supremely foole, as to squeeze in their waists, and thus, during the time the ladies had abandoned the torture, as if they were wearing out the corsets of their female relations; and to attengthen this supposition, as soon as these persons have abandoned the folly, our fair country women adopt it—a folly which has not the merit of being either pleasant or becoming. We are quite of Moore's opinion, who cries out in one of his melodies—

"Och! my Norah's gown for me, That flouts as wild as mountain breezes, Leaving every beauty free,

That floats as wild as mountain oreczes,
Leaving every beauty free,
To sink or swell as nature pleases."
Simplicity in dress, is its greatest beauty—articiality becomes distortion, and we seriously reminend an immediate abandonment of the vice in question; assuring our fair readers that ladie unlike ships, are much best " when elack in etage.

> FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. ALLAN CAMPBELL, OR, THE MINSTREL WARRIOR. A TALE.

The Minstrel Boy to the war has gone In the ranks of death you'll find him; His father's sword he has girded on,

And his wild harp's slung behind him, When Edward of England invaded Scotland, and rendered that country, once the seat of liberty and case, unhappy and discontented, on the Banks of the Clyde dwelt a poor shepherd, known by the name of Auld Jamie of the Clyde. One son was the sole suswivor of eleven children, which had been the fruits of Jamie's marriage, and they resided (Jamie, Allan and Jeannie, the adopted daughter of the old man) in a poor hut, on the banks of the river above named. Allan Campbell, the son of the shepherd of the Clyde. Campbell, the son of the shepherd of the Clyde. Campbell, the son of the support of the Cryde, was a youth whose manly bosom glowed with a strong desire to espouse the cause of his country, by colisting himself under the standard of the gallant Wallace; but his father strenuously opgamant wanace; but his rather streamously op-posed it.—he was the only child out of eleven, and he must stay with him to cheer him with the melody of his harp. It was reported through the country, that, for three nights successively, an old woman was seen, at the hour of midnight, to sit herself beneath the old willow tree at the top of the gradien belonging to bening her. an old woman was seen, at the hour of midnight, to sit herself beneath the old willow tree at the top of the garden belonging to Jamie's hut. It was near that hour of the might, in the chilling month of December, after Allan had played his tune on the harp, and sung the accustomed song for his father, Jeannie, with looks slarmed, entered the little sitting room, and seating herself, pale and breathless, opposite to Allan, pointed through the door, which she had left half expanded, to the old willow. "What gars thee barn?" said the old man—"hist, Jeannie, what mak's ye sat there noo, and point to the auld tree yonder?" "Allan, Allan must gang there," said the girl, "aine is waiting there who gied me a sair fright, but will do him muckle gude." "Waiting for nie?" cried Allan; and starting from his seat, looked towards the willow. "I see, I see," he cried, and ran to meet the unknown visitor.—"I must follow," said Jamie. "No, no—it must not be," replied the maid, vehemently, "for she said he must be alone; and if ye gang, sair might be the ill, and bitter the tear." "Hush, hush, Jeannie," said the old man, "we must wait then."

his circumstances admit of it, never to let a parent know what necessity is, but to be industrious in finding out their wants, without putting them to the humbling task of reciting them, and asking that as a favour, which they have a right to demand as a debt. It is not giving alone, but giving without grudging, or the least reluctance, that can make the gift valuable where so much is owing; not a murmur, not a complaint should be heard, but the cheerfulness of the countenance should rather express a sense of receiving, than conferring an obligation. Nor is it sufficient to allow just enough to satisfy the mere wants of nature, but on the contrary it is our duty to see that there is enough to render completely comfortable, the declining years of those who gave us existence, upheld us in our infancy, and nurtured our youth; old age is sufficiently cheerless even in affluence, but when conjoined with poverty, and that poverty the result of ingratitude in children, life loses every charm, and the hoary head droops with sorrow to its grave. But, above all, there is one thing of which we should never be guilty. I all lade to the proclaming to the world our deeds, as few assumed to ourselves a merit in asking our monoy subservient to a mere act of duty. It is passed has any delicacy, it will be terrain to

ose me." "Why dost thou not do it then?" rejoined the unknown. "Will the tears of thy old father deter thee from saving thy bleeding country? Go then, young Allan, if you conquer, the gratitude of the country is forever thine; if you fall, her grateful tears will bedew your grave—you fall nobly in her cause. I pledge myself, by the power which induces me thus to urge you—by, the blue arch above—by earth, see and air—by the wrongs of your country—to protect. by the power which induces by earth, see and air—by the wrongs of your country—to protect, aye till death, your father and Jeannie. If the foeman approaches, I can repel. Thrice thirty winters have passed over my head, yet my arm is as strong as thine; look is it not?; 'She bared her arm to the shoulder; it was like that of an Amazon's. Allan's was muscular, but like au infant's in comparison with that of Madge.—"But," said Allan, "are you not raving now?" Raving! raving!" cried Madge; "yes, I am mad, and you make me so, Allan Campbell. In the East, and in the West; in the North, and in the South, the armies of Edward are contending with the soldlers of poor Scotland; where there is ten on our side, a hundred is opposed to them. I am mad, Allan Campbell, to see you, strong is ten on our side, a numered is opposed to their I am mad. Allan Campbell, to see you, strong and robust, with a harp to inspire, and a awor for the fight, and yet you stand here idle; shamon you. Rise, fly to the field, or

" Ere another moon's light Thumines the night,
The sail tear you shall shed,
O'er your sire then dead,
And his blood unto you shall ery!"

"Strange woman," said Allan, "protect them then—Jeannie and my father; I will go to the battle."

battle."

The wild woman disappeared, and Allan returned to the hult. He was melancholy and thoughtful. The change could not escape the penetrating eye of his parent. "What gars my bairn?" enquired the old-man. "Why stands the tear in his een, and he sighs sae sairly?"—Allan started, and replied, "I leave you at dawn, my father; our countrymen are opposing. dawn, my father; our countrymen are oppo the enemy with unequal numbers, I must join them." "And leave me and Jeannie," said the old man; his eyes brimful of tears, "a short time yet and my auld bones will be at rest in the peaceful grave—and see, ye mak? Jeannie weep." "What, will ye leave us noo?" asked Jeannie; to-morrow I am seventeen—and we were to ha' been married soon after." "And so we will be, been married soon after." "And so we will be, Jeannie," cried Allan; and, after a pause, be added, "In Heaven!—if not on earth. But at dawn I must leave you; one there is who will take care of you both; you will want for nothing," "Oh! yes, we will," sad Jeannie; "we shall "Oh! yes, we will," said Jeannie; "we shall want for you, dear Alian. And if you should fa'—" "It will be in the defence of my country!" my Jennie. "Ah! gang not awa," continued the maid; "if you should die, the bonnie harp would never sound sweet to me again; you will tak! your's to battle; and perhaps it will be stained wi' your blude, and I shall fancy I see a drop on every harp I view." "In vain, Jeannie; I grieve to part from you and my father; but I must go."

must go."

During this time Jamie sat silent and weeping. When they rose to separate, he blessed his son, and said, "You must go, but you will never see your auld father again." They retired, each to their huighle bed, where they lay restless 'till dawn. Allan arose, and taking his harp, he bid adieu to the home of his youth, and proceeded to the hall of Macauley, where he obtained the active to the home of his youth, and proceeded to the hall of Macauley, where he obtained the sword spoken of by Madge. He travelled two days before he arrived at the post where the army of Wallace was stationed. He joined them, and, in a short time after, they took up their line of march, in battle array, to meet the forces of the British monarch.

Grief prevailed in the hut of Jame, long after the departure of Allan. When vening came, the old man looked towards the pot where his the old man looked towards the services on used to sit with his harp—Jeannie now occupied it, suffused in tears. She dried them when she saw the venerable Jamie looking at her so affectionately, that she might not grieve him. "Sing ye, Jeannie, sing ye for me, in the absence of my Allan," said the old man. Jeannie absence of my Alian," said the old man. Jeanine raised her eye, and looking towards her father by adoption, sung the following song. Her voice was feeble, yet as sweet as that of the tuneful Philomela; the tune was wild, yet plaintive.

Awa, awa, to the war's you've gone, Allan my dearest; Your claymore you have girded on, And left those dear and nearest. Oh! you'll fight boldly in the field,

Bonnie Allan brave; You will not to the Southron yield— You'd rather seek your grave. Why did you leave your love and hame, My Allan, minstrel dear,

Awa from sire and me to roum, And leave us baith to fear If you should fa' in the bludy fight, Oh! sure my heart will break;
"Twill be as dack as gloomy night-All hope will me forsake.

She finished, and cast her eyes towards the spot where the old man sat. His head rested on his hand; his right arm hung over the side of the chair, as if suddenly palsied. She ranto him; his eyes were half closed; his jaws were fallen; she laid her hand on his heaft—it was still—the vital spark had fied! vital spark had fled! She uttered a shrick of dismay; the wild woman was at her side. She said, "Grieve not hily of She uttered a shrick of dismay; the wild woman was at her side. She said, "Grieve not lily of the Clyde; he has gone to the haven of rest—nor you, nor I, could stay the shaft of death." "Oh! my sire! Oh! Allan!" cried the poor girl, "who will protect me now? I am alone and friendless—cast on the wide world." "God will watch over you; I will; but be composed; let us perform the last sad duties to Auld Jamie of the Clyde." They laid him out, and shrouded him, and, as soon as the grey twilight glimmered, laid him silently and sadly in his grave.

What now was poor Jeannie to do? As soon

and, as soon as the grey twilight glimmered, laid him silently and sadly in his grave.

What now was poor Jeannie to do? As soon as the last rites were fulfilled, the old woman left her; and was never again known to visit the old willow. Jeannie resolved to seek Allan in disguise; and, for that purpose, procured the dress of a peasant hoy. She ingeniously concealed her sword beneath her cloak, and, though weak and bending under a weight of grief, departed, at early dawn, in search of the youth of her heart, two days after the decease of Auld Jamie. Three days did this intrepid female travel, alone and unprotected, over hills and dales, and through dreary glens, stopping here and there at a cottage, for some housely fare. On the evening of the third day, she descried a smoke at a distance, and shortly after heard the noise of battle. Redoubling her speed, she soon serived at a vast plain, where she beheld the armies of Edward and Wallace, contending in bloody combat. Already was the plain covered with slaughtered soldiers and gore. She shrunk not, but drawing her sword, rushed towards her Allan, whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp, singing, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient herees of Sectand. "Allan!" whispered the maid."

"Jeannie, you in the fight," cried the ministrel; he knew her in the disquise "why have you left our father" "It she paused. "I know the rest," gried if the to dead." I know the rest, gried into a reverie, from which he did not such the foe impetuously reason the setting and broke it. Dismay soited the addition Walface; on all sides they gave way all Allan was now attacked, swurd in hend, party of the enemy. The weak Jeannie choose of the soldiers at the side of her lover, savage pierced the insocent breast of the with his sabre; she shricked and fell, a corpse on the bloody field." Allan paced dismay; the ruffiant took advantage of his he fell, covered with wounds!—and his sers flew in search of frush victims. In the vulsions of death, he tore the chords of his asunder, saying, "No more, my sweet shall you sound, for Scotland no longer is fre-thank God, I die honourably in her cam happy; I live not to see her grean here the yoke of slavery."

Thus ends my melancholy tale; and I apologise to my readers for trespassing on time with one of so melancholy a cast. It excite the tear of sensibility, when I felt the that it is gathered from historical face—tits foundation truth, decorated in the fairy gave of tion.

CHESTER COUNTY.

My DEAR BROTHER,
In my description of Chester County, I shall confine myself altogether to the tract within its present boundaries. Delevare chaving been formerly comprehended with limits, will properly claim some portion

having been formerly comprehended with the bimits, will properly claim some portion of the country sits variety of feature, you are stready acquainted. In some places the pleasing vicinitudes of pentigricing hills and bending vales, clothed with souther or waving with word, present the most dure or waving with word, present the most delightful prospect to the eye, while the great shoundcare of the crops and the well built edifices the larger, combine to furnish a most gratifying picture of rural opulence and ease. In other, the country is more rugged, the hills assume a holder swell, and the nature of the landscape acrospect our county does not abound. We have a prospect our county does not abound. We have depended to the country is more rugged, the studies a deprospect our county does not abound. We have no mountain scenery, no tumbling tormes, as dep marrow dells, to gratify the eye deligated with the rude grandeur of nature. Yet along some of our streams. Frenchereek, Brandywine, Octobrand, there is still some witdering a chibbined. In some places, the sol not naturally fertule, has been rendered abundantly productive by the industry of its tenants, while in others it is suffered to remain in an unimproved state, and to present an unedifficient of the country and the autematics fertility.

ing contrast with the surrounding territry.

The aspect of the northern part of the county is in the main rude. The Warwick hill rises in the north-western extremity, in the rownship of Westnantmel, and running in a south-western direction, forms the boundary of the county in that the county in that the county is the most considerable elevation. quarter. It is the most considerable elevation within the limits of our survey, and presents a wild and rugged appearance. It is chiefly covered with word, and preserves for a number of miles a regular and unbroken chain.

The townships north of the Great Valley, and those which are intersected by the

The townships north of the Gorat Valley, and those which are intersected by the Brandywine are generally fully; but as we proceed south, the hills leasen and the country becomes more even. The parts adjacent to the Maryland line, as well as those bounded by the river belawate, are generally level and casy of cultivation. Two ranges of hills, extending from the neighborhood of the Susquebanus to the Schuylkill, pass through the centre of the country in a course nearly east, at a distance varying form half a mile to three miles apart. Upon the easterly extremity of the more northerly range, known by the unmeaning name not, Valley hill, General Washington encamped his troops during the winter of 1777—8. These hills are in many places steep, high and rugged, and form between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for is fertility. The amount of land which this command him to the steep of the country of the whole this command him to the country of the steep of the country of the more not between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for is fertility. The amount of land which this command him to the country of th

troops during the winter of 1777—8 These hills are in mainy places ateep, high and rugg-d, and form between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for his them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for his children this contains lying within the county may be estimated at forty eight thousand acres, generally of a lime stone soil, rich by nature and highly improved by the art and labour of its inhabitants.—During the greater part of the year the apprarance of this spacious valley is uncommonly picture-que and interesting; especially in the spring and summer acasons, when the ground is clo hed with luxuriant verdure, and the powers of the soil are shewn by its abundant production.

Toughranamon is the only hill of any consideration in the south. It is a continuous ridge, shout four miles in length, lying wholly in Newgarden, and as it approaches White Clay creek precipitous and rude. This hill is said to owe its name to a circumstance which I lately learned from a very intelligent old gentleman of London-grove, and which was given him by tradition. A number of indians, inhabiting the valley something less than a mile west of Kennett square, having heard that a company of their enemies were on their way to attack them, and were then actually within a short distance of their village, hastily armed themselves, and marched out to meet the invaders. Upon this hill a furious encounter ensued, in which from the short warning given the party attacked, they were obliged to use such weapons as chance threw in their way; and among the rest a number of fire brands. The aggressors after a vigorous resistance, were put to the route; and the Newgarden Indians returning in triumph from the field, in commemoration of the event, called the hill by the name of Toughran-mons; which in the language of the natives significs Fire-brands are the Schuylkill river, the Brandywine, Oc-

of the streams of our county, the most remarkable are the Schoylkill river, the Brandywine, Octoraro, French and Chester creeks. The Schuylkill forms the boundary of the county upon the northeast about twenty miles of its course. It is northeast about twenty miles of its course. It is a clear, beautiful stream varying from one hundred to an hundred and fifty yards in breadth, now rendered navigable by means of locks and dams. It winds in this quarter through a fertile and highly cultivated country of which it constitutes a fine and imposing feature; and the banks shaded with wood or adorned with verdure, to gether with the hills that rise amphitheatre-like as they retreat from its margin and shew their green summits one above another, exhibit a scene of the most picturesque beauty. Its Indian name was Manaiunk.

of the most picturesque beauty. Its limits name was Manaiunk.

The Brandywine rises in the northern part of Chester county at the foot of the Warwick hill or Westh mountain, in two distinct branches, which after flowing in separate channels about twenty miles, units in the township of East-Budford dimites from Westchester. It receives in its course Discreta, Baseer and Pasopson, and emptire beautiful and the state of the course of t

k was always sure what curious that during the ma-ewhat curious that during the ma-large Mackerel were caught in the large Mackerel were caught in the

arge Macounstance unpre-m: A circumstance unpre-lement of the province, avours I have used to ascertain the is of this stream have been wholly the above mentioned Indian always the singular name which it at present whence this is derived or what occur whence this is derived or what occur whence this is derived or what occur

Presch creek has its sources a few miles withthe caunty of Berks, and running in a smuous
are in the general direction of south east, enter
a Schuyffell at the Phunix works, tweive miles
tow Pottagrove. Its channel is rocky, and the
mitry through which it flows rough and hilly.
The principal sources of the Octoraro are in the
nat Valley, in the township of Sadsbury. This
with flows in-a rapid turbulent course through a
mirry generally level, and bounds the county
the wast almost the whole distance from its
tree, to the Maryland line. By the time it
thas the Busquehanna, it becomes a considera-

ur creek rises in Westgoshen township d busing south empties into the Littuware at a Chester. He waters are clear, its flow gentle, it flow gentle, it flow gentle, it flow gentle, it flows to the indians by the name of accommodans. Upon this creek, the first mill in manylvania was built under the eye of William millimetif, who saw the first loge laid. In the riv days of the prayince it ground for the inha-From himself, who saw the first logs laid. In the carry days of the province it ground for the inhabitants many rates round. The mill, now called Plewer's mill, is situated at the head of tide water too miles and a half from Chenter, and the old original logs are still remaining. B sides these streams there are others of inferior magnitude, Pickering, Grum, Darby, Guichester; Big-e k, White and Red clay-creeks, that assist in distributing that plentiful supply of water with which the county abounds.

worthy abounds.

With respect to the geology of the country, my normalized in not an complete and particular as mild to maired. Yet, I shall not withhold on his account the little I possess upon the subject, lines a general view is all that you request, and nore than this would be interesting only to the cleating mineralogist and geologist.

That whole treat of country lying between the

That whole tract of country lying between the lieghous mountains and the altivial of the Atntic, is, in the main, decidedly primitive. There we have ever, some deviations from this general matter which obtain in the accordance of the country of inn which obtain in the northern portion of in a kind of elements which prevails. This alternates occasionally a kind of clay state, containing immense with an analysis of animal and vegetable impressions, howards on the extensive beds of sand stone, inclined to believe, of the same charactering, that the provible, they may be a fine grained a flate. But we will leave the declaion of this

Mica Slate. But we will leave the decision of this point to more experienced geologists.

Theoregious the county south of the Valley, the prevailing rock is Gneis, sometimes alternating with the Granite, and at others with the Mica State. The Granite is most abundant in the townships bordering on Delaware and Maryland, and the Alica slate increases in quantity as we approach the Valley. The hills on the south side, for the space of acveral miles in latitude, are composed almost entirely of this rock, as far as my observations have extended. The Horneblend backs are of frequent occurrence forming extendeds are of frequent occurrence forming extendeds. Pocks are of frequent occurrence forming extensive beds in the Granite, Gueis and Mica state ed over the county, and found in almor lispersed over the every township. The name of Kermet (in servery township. The name of Kermet (in server) to name of Kermet (in server) to name of these rocks. This, called more generally the considers of undoubted volume trap rock, Dr. Cooper considers of undoubted vol-same origin, both from its structure and general appearance, which very much resembles Basalt; well as from the circumstance of its cutting

rocks likewise occur in ca es forming the basis of the Barren hills Octorara, north of Westchester, north of Unionville, and some other parts of the sty.: The appropriate name of Barren stone been given to the Serpentine on account of actions eterility of the soil, shewn particularly Extreme sterility of the soil, shewn particularly be diminutive growth of the timber, wherever pears. Yet whether this soil is not susceptificated by the soil of the experiment of cultivation has been to ed, it has, at least in some instances, succeeded, as is evidenced by the farm of Philip Price, as well as by that of Mr. Davis in Burningham; the those farms is scare ly su passed by

The Gneis an Gneis and Mica state also contain large portions of limestone, the most considerable bo-dies of which lie along the Great Valley. Exten-sive beds are also found in the vicinity of Diesive beds are also found in the vicinity of Doc-Run, Whiteclay, Red clay, Brands wins and French Creeks. An immense quantity of this valuable mineral is every year converted into quick lime for the purpose of manuring the land, and the stone is frequently drawn 10, 12 or 14 miles from some neighborhoods, and the lime itself still further. The county, south of the Valley, contains a great variety of earthy minerals, but metalic ores appear to be rather scarce: yet in the northern part of the county, iron mines have been opened which are said to yield abundantly.

Clay suitable to the manufacture of Porcelain or China ware, has also been discovered, and doubtless exists in considerable quantities. Many tons of this clay have already been taken from the land of Israel Hoops, in Newgarden township, within the last 18 months, and transported to New York for the use of a manufactury in that city. Beds

for the use of a manufactory in that city. Beds of it mostly impure, are of very frequent occur-reace is the Granite district, burdering upon the Delaware and Maryland lines.

At the time the European emigrants first set. ed in the county, it was principally overshadow. I by forcet, only a small patch here and there round the Indian huts, having been cleared by second the Indian buts, having been cleared by the satives for the purpose of growing their corn. But the woods at that time wore a very different apparamee from what they do at present. Ou-ing to the Indian custom of firing them once or twice in the year, the small timber and bushes were killed in their growth, and of course the for-

It appears to be the common impression, that the creek owes its name to the orcumstance of a vessel freighted with Brandy and Wine having been standed at its mouth, or of a waggen loaded with the same liquars, having been overturned into it in the early times of the province. The opinion of my vary estimable friend Col. Thomas of Philadelphia, with regard to it, appears to me the minut reasonable. He thinks the mone was given it on gonunt of the colour of the water which formerly much reasonable of a mixture of brandy and mater. This colour was necessioned by the water of a single 7 or 6 miles above Boronigious mingling with the utgress. This cloud expected at the which has been decided at the which has been decided at the mine which has been decided at the which has been decided at

is to the other, in almost any direction.

In a short time, however, the trees began to be
to a short time, however, the trees began to be
a short time, however, the trees began to be
to a short time, however, the perpose of
the grounds cleared or the perpose of
the grounds cleared to the perpose. No regular rotation of crops was observed. A field was frequently appropriated to one kind o produce for several successive years. No man' case in relation to his ground extended beyone care in relation to his ground extended beyo the sowing and gathering of his crops, and by tal neglect of manuring and fertilizing their land the sowing and gattern tal neglect of manuring and fertilizing their the strength of the soil was yearly and dail This was so much the case hausting itself. This was so much the case with in the memory of one now living, that when he de parted from the common course and he in the memory of one now living, that when he re-parted from the common course and began to en-deavor to recruit the soil, his plan was the sub-ject of general ridicule among his neighbours, and the saying was applied to him on all hands: "4 penny wise, a pound foolish." By this miserable policy the lands become poor, and farmers were reduced to the necessity of turning their attention to the improvement of the soil, and of favoring it by a more judicious management. The success of the above mentioned individual whose crops soon surpassed those of the persons who had de-rided his operations, had considerable effect in this yearsty, inducing the propole to adout a simihis vicinity, inducing the people to adopt a similar method. But at this period the use of lime as a manure was wholly unknown to the inhabitants, and it was left to their descendants to profit by the great facilities which it furnished for invigor ating the powers of the soil. In very rare instances only had it been applied to agricultural pur poses previous to the war of the revolution, and pulsed the article itself, was so tightly extremed sequence the business of improvement could adwhich it has recently progressed. Wheat, Rye Oats and Barley, were the principal products o the soil. Indian corn was in so low estimation tha farmers in general planted a few acres only o that valuable grain, and many even preferred pro-curing it from the lower counties to growing it on their own lands. Clover was almost wholly unknown and timothy quite so: meadows which were irrigated furnished the grass for hay and

pasturage.

As was predicted by the illustrious proprietor of Pennsylvania, the climate has experienced a considerable change since the first settlement.—
There is not that continued intensity of cold that used to characterize the winters, nor are the beats of summer so oppressive as formerly. Snow now seldom remains on the ground two weeks in suc-cession, and it is extremely rare that we have more than three cold days together; whereas, am tuld by a neighbor now ninety-six years o age, that in his buyhond, snow to the depth o age, that in his bayonin, and the treather two or three feet frequently covered the ground during the most of the winter; and that while it had the cold was unremitting and severe. Such a circumstance, as Clarkson relates in his "life of Wm. Penn," is not recollected by the oldest in-habitant. The Assembly during the winter of habitant. The Assembly during the winter of 1699-1700, had met and transacted business for a few days, but the cold became so intense, that health of the members would have suffered had the sitting continued longer. They could not pass about as usual, nor keep themselves warm during their deliberations. At one time, af ter they had met to forward the public business were obliged to adjourn entirely on accou-

It might furnish matter for curious speculation to consider the changes that our climate will pro-bably experience in the course of one or two cen-turies to come, from the more complete removal, of the wood and other causes operating to pro duce its refinement and melioration. But as my business is with the past and not with the future, I shall refrain from meddling at present with the subject of theory and philosophy.—Yours, &c.

"SALVATION BY CHRIST."

Jos Scott, an conincut Minister of the Gospel, was hore in North Providence, 1751; and died at Bataton, in Ireland, 1793. From the memorials concerning him, prepared after his decease by the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Provi ing of Friends, held at Provi-the National Half-year's Meetdence, and the of the National Halfyrar's Meeting of Friends, "Ireland, which are placed as an introduction to his Journal, (as it is called.) be appears to have lived and died in high estimation, a singularly dedicated and powerful preacher the Gispel His Journal, and sunder other Manuscripts

ere laid before the Meeting for sufferings, who oblished part of the former, omitting Doctronals that they might appear in connection with his other manuscepts, at some future day, "if way should open!" After a lapse of thirty years, in which time the various notions and opinions of Christian professors have been much canvassed, particularly their ductrines relating to "Salvation Christ," there is some expectation that an edi-t of Job Scott's entire works wid be published

With such publication, the editor of the follow ing Tracts has no intention of interfering, but hav-ing a manuscript copy the son of our distinguish-ed author, (upon the caroest solicitation of many friends) has consented that they should be printed and, therefore, as many copies as are ordered, or or before the first of next month, will be published

or three dollars a dozen.

"a" I base who fold Subscription papers, are desired to return them, by the selfar of the selfar no. next, to Joseph Rakestraw. No. 25 s. North Third street, Thinds tphas, who is requested to ratin them until called for and their friends, and who may are no other or separate proposals, are requested to notice them. (post paid) from the above, by the time mentioned.

TOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The Society of FRIENDS, notwithstanding the

malice and ignorance of their opponents, have, from their first appearance to the present day, preserved a character for purity and disinterested benevolence worthy of their high profession. And it may be asserted, wi hout fear of contradiction, that, if the Baviour's inimitable discourse on the Mount, be in any measure a test of the Christian life, this Society is not second to any. Unhappily, a deviation from the pure principle which first gathered them as a people, and preserved them through unparalleled sufferings, seems to have occasioned some difference among them at this time; but a return to their only rallying point can speedaly reconcile them, and convince a gaineaying world of the power of Divine influence.

Even their failings may be said to "lean to vir tue's side." An observer may discover a sterling integrity of character amidst their religious differences, or rather, differences about religious matters, which is, perhaps, as little tainted with rancour as might reasonably be expected; for, in all disputations of this nature, the sour leaven is, nore or less, manifest.

The writer of these remarks, who is no sects rian, was favoured, by a member of the Society of Priceds, with the person of some of the mann-acript Journal of one of their emission Ministers, Hilliam Scorey, who, in a religious visit to the continued of Storeys, in 1796, access to have been

which he takes the liberty to trans that the motive will plead in excuse for "We proposed a meeting with all that had grim

off, and Priends, and desired them to seek for s

preparation of love and charity, that they might nect each other in a state that the Lord would cend to bless. At six most of the mer Priends, and three women, met in the meeting nom. H. M. &c. being the heads of the families of those who had gone out from Friends, came also. After a season of silence, D. S. was drawn to prayer; then we, the visitants, expressed our ninds to them, fully setting forth the opportuni ty it gave the enemies of Truth to triumph, seeing hem at variance; and the importance of their nutually laying down their prejudices against each other, and seeking after a spirit that would bring about a reconciliation, without many words. The three principal separatists then expressed hemselves, in great brokenness and humility, and n a spirit of forgiveness of those who they though had deaft hardly with them, and caused the separation. I marvelled at the clearness with which they expressed themselves, the Lord graciously condescending to favour, in a very remarkable manner, with his blessed presence. All bearts were humbled, and the high, untoward will of man brought down, and the spirit that loves con tention, and delights to have the superiority, was cast out, and, through mercy, the meek, teachable state of little children appeared to predominate in most present. Our minds being deeply baptized with them, in a sensible feeling of the Lord's good ness, we were opened with clearness to set before them the nature of our holy profession, the love of Christ, the good shepherd to us all, and the necessity of dwelling in that charity, which, instead of magnitying each other's weakness, and enter taining groundless jealousies and surmises of each other, would cast a mantle of love over them, remembering that we also are weak and liable to be tempted. A truly contriting and heart-tendering time it was, and most of the company were melted into tears, under an extraordinary sense of the Lord's compassion to us. It was then proposed, hat, as it appeared that, in a time of weakness divers things had been said and done, on both sides, that did not sayour of that divine love and charity, which all the children of our Heavenly Fa ther ought to dwell in-that all present should now, under the humbling visitation of God's pow er, without bringing up the minute occasions of it, or going into many words, forgive one another nd cast all that they had counted as offences, as into the depths of the sea, never more to be brought up again. Both sides, freely and in great enderness, confessing their readiness so to do and to begin again, under the direction of the Hea venly Master builder, m an united labour for th dification and building one another up in the nost Holy Faith; they rose, embraced and salut ed each other with manifest tokens of unfeigned love, and thankfulness to the Great Searcher and Softener of hearts, who, in an unexpected time and manner, had revealed His power to the uni ng of Brethren who had been, for seven months n a state of separation, after having, for som years, waiked in harmony, and suffered together for His Name's sake. The meeting then conclud ed, in heart-felt praises and supplications to the Fountain of Love and Mercy, who had, in so re markable a manner, blessed the labour and exer cise of the evening, and crowned us with gladness We parted at almost eleven. For my own part I thought myself amply paid for all my exercise the long journey and voyage, and the trying sepa ration from my dearest natural ties, by being madwitness to the love of God being poured forth, hought, as in the beginning of Friends. We wen to rest, sweetly refreshed in spirit, and I did no marvel that my mind had been so remarkably turned to this place before I left home." PHILADELPHUS

FRENCH PRISONS

The following article is extracted from a work entitled "The Hermit in Prison," translated from the French of M. Jouy, who suffered a month's risonment in St. Pelagie for certain liberal re ks on the Bourbons :-The duration of imprisonment for a French

nan is five years; after which he is free, and can not be again accessed for the same debt. In the rase of foreigners, their term of imprisonment is adefinite. There is a Major Swan (a citizen o the United States) among the prisoners, who en tered Sainte Pelagie at the age of forty five, and who is still there, though more than sixty years old. Respected in his own country, the compamon in arms of Washington, he has passed in cap tivity some of the most useful years of his life. I know that he is resigned to his lot, and that long habit has familiarised him with his situation; that he is kind to such of his countrymen as misfortune may bring into the same condition : but who can refuse to feel for a man who has thus lost a cious part of his existence, when he might have employed a m rendering eminent services to his country. Age, no matter how advanced, is no ex-emption from imprisonment; there are persons of unity years now in Sainte Pelagie." of his existence, when he might have

VACCINATION .- The Medico Chirurgical Review, published in London, states, that is Russia no less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of vaccination, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer ex-ists; and in a circular addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, with out a compliance with which injunction, no indi-vidual could be received at confirmation, admit-ted into any school or public institution, or bound ted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbilden to marry those who had not either the small pox or crow pox. In Prussia, if any persons happened to die of small pox, they were directed, by an edict, published in 1816, to be buried within twenty-four hours, schently and unsuffended, without the tolling of a bell: and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which nual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment.

The county of Berks contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants. The area of acres is upwards of 516,000, which averages nearly 114 acres to each soul. The soil is principally composed of limestone and gravel. Berks county may loast of as fine farms as any district of gountry in the United States. Agriculture is pursued upon the most approved plan; the markets are certain and perminent; and we know so county in this state that affects exist advantages to capitalists decirous of unbarking. It are business of husbandry. We have been but a time present, in accounts.

arms affered for sale of

ent of Buenos Avres has entered into a contrast for the conveyance to that State of 200 frish labourers, of the description usually eal-led navigators, for the purpose of outting a canal from Ensenada, to the city of Buenos Ayres. They elves to serve the government for sever years for which they receive a certain considera-tion, and at the expiration of that time a certain quantity of land will be allotted to each. These men were at Liverpool the early part of Docum ber waiting an opportunity to embark for Bucho

SIR GREGOR McGREGOR.-By the scho Tro, arrived at Charleston, the Editor of the mercury has received Nassau papers as late as the 21st ult. "It is truly astonishing that M'Gregor should at this late day be able to recruit dupes in Europe, when he had been published for so long a time."

We have received from one of our currespon-lents at Honduras the following account of the continued series of deception, which have been

continued series of deception, which have been practised upon some poor misguided wretches in Britain by the agents of that adventurer M'Gregor. It is dated on the 28th ult.

"The Albion has this moment come in, with about sixteen persons on board for Poyais. Among them was Baron de San Lucas, otherwise Thomas Stenhouse, Under Secretary of State for the War and Marine; also the Rev. M. Rial, Curate of St Ann's St. Joseph. There is also the Count de Rin Negro, otherwise Admiral Wright, otherwise Capt. Wright, Knight Commander of the most illustrious O. der of the Green Cross. There are Knights Commanders, Knights Green Crosses, and Knights Commanders, Knights Green Crosses, and Knight of the Green Mantle. Unfortunately the Baron San Eucas was drowned in the bay of Black River, in attempting to land with four others. He was a Herald and King at Arms; therefore M'Gre-gor was to have been crowned: The Rev. Mr. Itial died on or about the 27th inst.

M'Gregor now styles himself the Bover Poyais. It is interesting to observe how He was first Lieutenant Colonel, then Frince of a system of the control of

bility, &c. was kept on ourry, and every one addressed my Lord, my Lady, &c.

The Albion is loaded with provisions and mu-nitions of war for the imaginary Government of

From M rainique.-The Savannah Georgian of he 4th instant, contains late intelligence the 4th instant, contains late intelligence from Martinique. Martial law had been proclaimed on that island, in consequence of the contemplated insurrection of the free people of color. From thirty to forty of the ringleaders had been arrested, and tried at Fort Royal, and nine of them banished from the island, some of whom were banished from the island, some of whom were people of property. It was their intention to mur der all the white population, on the night of the 17th of December, but their design was frustrated by the arrival on that day of a detachment of troops from France. They then put off the execution of the plot to the 24th, previous to which the government had obtained information of all

folk from Kingston, Ja, information has been re-ceived of the discovery of a Plot among the Ne-groes for a revolt. The conspiracy was known in time to prevent any mischief, and several of the poor, deluded creatures have suffered punishment. Captain Peabody, of the schooner Eliza arrived at Baltimore from Jamaica, spoke on the 27th ult

By the arrival of the schr Five Brothers, at Nor

the schooner Planter, two days out from Mataneveral Patriot privateers cruizing off Matanzas-ind that the steamboat which plies between Hava as and Matanzas had been captured by one of hem and sent off.

The latest intelligence from Jamaica is brough by the Eliza, at Baltimore, which vessel left King sion on the 17th of January. On the 8th the trial of Juan Beltram, Blass de Solo, Pablo Siller, Joseph Antonia Avara, Joachim Hernandes, and John Oliver, commenced. These men were part of the Onver, commenced. Toke men were part of the crew of the piratical schooner Fortuna, which vessel had captured a Spanish felucca, and they were on board the prize when she was fallen in with, by the British sloop of war Thracian, and carried into Kingston. Besides plundering several British vessels, the American schooner Freeman, and Paulina Julia, had shared the same fate. After two days of investigation, the jury brought in a two days of investigation, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty; sentence of death was immedi ately pronounced by the Judge, who stated that although the three last named had been recom mended to the royal elemency, he could hold out to them very little hope that mercy would be extended to any one of them.

We learn from Capt. Hockwell, who arrived at Baltimore, from Port Antonia, that when he sailed

on the 17th of January, that place was very sickly expected at Port Antonia, for placing that distric

Small Pox.-We regret to learn that the small pox has made its appearance on board the U.S. ship Franklin, at Valparaiso, A letter from on board that ship, dated the lat of October, and received in this city, says—"A few days previously to our leaving Caliao, one of the young gentlemen (Mr. Kelty.) was seized with the small pox. The contagion is spreading throughout the ship. We have now tuesty two cases, and thus far, previous vaccination spicars to be no protection. The gentleman who brought the disease on board had been vaccinated, and his arm exhibited, (so says our children with the same of th vaccinated, and his arm exhibited, (so says our intelligent Surgeon,) a well formed eachar. Mid-ahipman Wordsworth, and the Commodore's children, are now convaleacent from this loathsome disease. Our Surgeon, (Dr. Salter,) is unremitting in his attention, and has thus far lost but two patients. We are fortunate in having a fine, large, airy ship, by which the men can be well accommodated."

PIRACY.—The schr. Ibrothea has been captured by the piratea, and all her crew murdered, except a boy. The following are the particulars of that disableal affair, as communicated to the editors of the Curacoa Courant, by the boy who

of that diabolical affair, as communicated to the editors of the Curson Courant, by the boy who escaped.

"The Pirate was under the tri-coloured flag, and after boarding the schooner, took all her erew on board his vessel and locked them up in the hold, except Captain Wagner. They made then a hole in the side of the vessel, to cause her to sink; when the crew perceived the water coming in the hold, they broke into the cabin, and made their escape on deek, hoping to save their lives by some way or other, and get on shore; but how great was their astonishment, on seeing the boat returned again without Capt. Wagner; and before he was taken away he implored for his life; but could not excite compassion in the hearts of those barbarians. They came on board the vessel and murdered every soul on board excepting two boys who sprung into the sea, whom they pursued and murdered one, and left the other to go, because they though the would not reach the shore. The boy who escaped is a native of Curassa.

We can be a manufactory of this substitute befaller to Captain Wagner; be was exceeded by every sea of his accountages, and his affability of manufactory.

ed from

pirate.
The British Admiral, was at St. Johns, in the Thomas, confirms the appreciate states, that the piratical brighted and American ressels off the south a Rico, and murdered the crews. losquite, the privateer Portuga

It appears by Havana pupers received at the office of the Chi that vessels are arriving at Hava that ve-sels are arriving at Havard from the Ulion, with officers, soldiers and which it may be inferred that the about to abundon their operation against Mexico.

Fr. Louis, Jan. 13.-William V. B. who returned from the Arkans fore last, brings information, Philbrook, the Deputy Indian A of Osages on the Arkansas, the Philbrook, the Deputy Iodian Agent Philbrook, the Deputy Iodian Agent of Orages on the Arkansas, that a party sent out by Frederick Notreby, of skansas, under a Mr. Baraque, were five weeks since by a party of Osses the south side of the Arkansas rive, twelve white men and one neess a large quantity of beaver taken for a large quantity of the second of the arkansas rive. a sarge quantity of beaver taken to a raque and two other men except to is said to have been committed to of country claimed by the Usages. Gen. Atkinson, upon receiving the mation, disputched an officer to commanding the troops at Park Bank.

kansas, with special instructions to the fair. A letter from Col. Leavement Biuffs, dated 13th Dec. to Ge. M. Commands this frontier, states, the lately arrived at that place from Gras parts. information that six or seven men of party had been attacked, were the lages, by either the Mandans or Au that three of the whites were hilb state that the Aurickarees were bone on each side of the Missoul of the Cannon Ball river.

Steam Boat Disaster .- The Mobile of a disaster on board the Steam and the by the bursting and crushing the flue flue feet. No satisfactory cause is given better the sufficient pressure to raise the valve. It is posed to have been occasional. posed to have been occasioned by a we feet forward, taking the cargo, as the large deck beams along with it. hands was killed.

At the Court of Sessions for January um bil at Charleston, S. C. two little boys, but were nine years of age, were tried for drawing a megro slave, of about the same age. The cities against them consisted wholly of their colories. and is proved that these were chieft obtained der the promise that no harm should begin them. The defence rested upon the legal incompetence of the promise, be guilty of the crime of murder, from the parent want of age and understanding the area.

The Hon. James Brown, Minister to Price, who is on the eve of sailing from New York, the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the load of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to Gen. La Farstre, him to visit the United States. Should the Grant Company of the Company of th him to visit the United States. Should need need have made up his mind to sail in the case of the Spring, we learn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, (all issued sides,) Captain Jones, which vessel will have served orders to proceed to any port in Final which the General may select for embalaists.

The Richmond papers of the 7th, state, the the case of Matthew H. Rice, the declader, sidere pied the attention of the court at that place the 5th, a second charge was preferred again in, and on the following day a third charge femeralement was brought forward, which was at sectionated, but on the motion of the minute of vestigated, but on the motion of the prisons of postponed. The court decided that the case postponed bailable—but as the bail was not given be sure nanded to jail.

A Company is about to be established in the ! of New-York, under the title of " The New York Lombard Association." Its object is to use on piedges of grods and chattles, to be departed as security for the same, and that such inner shall be charged as may be agreed on by the spin of the company and the borrower, provided, as such interest shall not exceed 15 per cent annum on all loans not exceeding 500; 16 per cent, on 100; 13 do. between 100 and 120; 12 per cent, on 100; 13 do. between 100 and 120; 12 per cent, on 100; 12 per cent, on 1 Lombard Association cent. between the latter sum and 200; between and 300, 9 1-3 per cent; 300 81 per cent and sums above 300, at the rate of seven per end

The American Missionaries, Mesers. "Me al King, have taken up their residence on hour Lebanon, in Syria. Mr. King remaits that the country about Jerusalem is quite as rocky of mountainous' as the western part of setts. He had visited Betthehem, the hier part of David and of our Lord—the town when had tended flucks in his youth, and where Basis and the road very bad. It is a few miss made Jerusalem.

the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Farmers and Larcaster county, Pa. within a west of the by a gang of villians under the present of the prese by a gang of vilians under the presses of chasing grain, whiskey, &c. to a small and receiving change in geauing paper, as ing the articles purchased to be sent to a small or to be kept on hand until called for. The have succeeded in passing a number of and this manner.

Havens papers of the 17th ult. contains for enforcing the most vigino against the adminance of ercours acception, parameters pursued and processes, or otherwise, with the company of the

The slarm en set fir hich they we g the adjoini reat but indef size they mu at the flame

legarrection ew Haven, (loring a budy e Medical C the impri y a fine of The citizer A bill bas t the paviga A bill in the

Mississipp rae lost on th the Speake Two thouse records of it in the Sth of a Treasurer Mr. Brainey 5th of Nor, poplexy, but to seeing of A taveen in regard by fi

Prom the Chester (Ba) Fost Boy.
Saturday last, "leaves. J-sho Irvan and James, of Chester, and George Litzenburgh and Budolph, and others, of Providence, start on on Tinicum, about il o'clock, A.R. whele on the bounds within file. ox on Tinicum, and the hounds within fif-a warm chase, and the hounds within fif-rls of him, he sprang upon the roof of an from thence to a shed, adjoining the house Horne, and jumped in at the second stor w, without the knowledge of the dogs of smen, who of course, were for a short time saws. But a boy, who had seen the occur-e, gave information, when one of the hunts accorded the shed, entered the room and a ascended the shed, entered the room and ed the window. A girl of the family just then red at the door, sly Beynard took to the noey, with more speed than any costeries.—
It having been followed to the roof, on which pursuing from the chimney, and chased around the apprumen, he leaped among the huntaton the ground, and took off airesh; when hounds being put on the trail, he gave them a d chase, until near sun-down, when he holed, he root of a hollow tree, which he ascended to forks, whence, on a stick being shoved on him, took under the roots, where he was taken in usual way and bagged.

Lagislature of South Carolina, liss passed the Legislature of South Cardina, has passed we by which all slaves from any port or place the West fidies or Mexico, or any part of South Frea, or from Europe; or from any sister state, the may be situated to the north of the river lornac, or of the city of Washington, are pro-ited from being brought into South Carolina, for the penalty of \$1000, and the forfaiture of slaves to the state; cases of shipwreck and for the penalty assential.

ious instance of the vehemence of Prenches occurred at Paris, at the late trial of Boursier, charged with poisoning her has the prisoner, in the course s heat that he was forced to stop, and the a walk on the terrace of the Court-house, ac

he London Courier of the 13h of Decembe es, that Mr. Jukes attended at St. Thomas's pital, on Wednesday evening, with his clastic in tube and double tube stopcock syringe. At conclusion of the lecture he presented himself celass, and having drunk a small quantity to solution of the extract of liquorice will tumblers of water, he introduced the tub his stomach. Mr. Scott applied one of the his stomach. Sire to the tube, and immedicacks of the syringe to the tube, and immediately of the liquid taken into y pumped out the whole of the liquid taken into atomach. Thus the experiment completely creded, to the great satisfaction of Sir Astley per and the other gentlemen present,

he City Theatre at Cincinnati, has undergoneral repairs and alterations, and was to have opened, for a short season, about the 1st

cted, this week. Mr. Conway had a benefit, at the New York leatre, last week—the receipts were upwards of

ars, noth has finished his engagements performed on Monday last for his benefit. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Conway have been per ming together in New York. This latter gen ming rogether in the highest strains of com-min is spoken of in the highest strains of com-indation—his Hamlet is said to be a master nice.

united efforts of two such performers as e, must have furnished a rich treat. The New Theatre at New Orleans was opened.

llars was given. There were upwards of forty ldresses presented, some of them said to con a much poetical merit. The one which obtain the premium, was written by Thomas Wells,

ing in Boston. Wr. and Mrs. Tatnall, Yea-Lawson, &c. are among the number. Wednesday evening, the splendid pagennt, of Shakespeare, was to have been prethe Boston Theatre. A selection of the ost striking scenes, made from seventeen of the lebrated acting plays of Shakespears, to be per-med in character, constituted a principal part

Weekly Compendium.

e New-York tions survey be deposited such interest

by the agent corished, that ee, cent. par 5,50; 14 par 1,30; 13 par ; between 1

cent unial

WHEE .

The slarm of fire, on Thursday night about ine o'clock, originated at the Penitentiary. Two means set fire to the floor of the apartment in high they were confined, and the amoke reaching the adjoining rooms, filled their inmates with rat but indefinite apprehensions of danger. The piece they made soon brought out the firemen, at the flames were extinguished without their sistance. Little damage was done to the build-

Resurrectionist—Eph. Colburn, convicted at tw Haven, (Conn.) of aiding and assisting in re-bring a body from the place of its interment to a Medical College, has been sentenced to nine onths imprisonments as a fine of \$300. ment in the county jail, and to

The citizens of Indiana have decided, by a ige majority, not to call a Convention for alter-it their constitution, so as to admit the introduc-on of alosery into that state.

A bill has been brought before the legislature the state of New York, for the con-truction of Canal from the Champlain Canal at Waterford, the pavigable waters of the Hudson river at

A bill in the House Representatives of the state of Mississippi, to shotish the court of chancery, as lost on the 14th January, by the casting vote, of the Speaker, General Meade.

Two thousand and ten dollars being the net receds of the Military Ball, given at New York the 8th of January last, have been paid over to be Tressurer of the Greek Fund.

treasurer of the Greek Fund.

Mr. Rudney arvived at Buenos Ayres on the Sh of Mov. On the 22d be was attacked with epicity, but recovered his health, previously to a soing of Capt. Blackiston.

A streem in Ehensburgh, Ponnsylvania, was developed by fire on the 20th December, and two the soing of the streem in the 20th December, and two the soing of the streem of the soing of the

Irls, is the first European vessel which has arrived at that port direct from Europes. Now they have found the way, others may be expected to follow. The amount of duties paid by the Auctioners of the city of New-York, for the year ending on the 30th November last, appears, according to the account of the Comptroller, to have been 307,469 dollars and 9 cents.

William Salaman

William Solomon has been committed to prison at New Brunswick, N. J. as an accessary to the murder of Mrs. Stout, of that place.

An only daughter of Mr. Stephen Nash, of Sau gatuck Bridge, Ct. was burnt to death on Friday week. The child was only four years of age, an was alone in the house when the accident happened.

By the Report of the Baltimore Board of Health, we learn that 2103 deaths have occurred in that city from the 1st Jan. 1823, to 1st Jan. 1824. Of

A bill has been reported in the Senate of the United States, for building 10 strops of war of the first class, to carry not less than 20 guns each, and appropriating \$850,000 for the purpose.

The President recently transmitted to Congress a message on the subject of the Naval Peace Establishment, accompanied with a communication and other documents from the Secretary of the Navy. " Honderful Little Man."-A Mr. Stevens,

20 years, height 37 inches, is now exhibited Portland Museum. He is a native Lyman, The extensive Nail Factory of the Messra. Reeves at Bridgetown, N. J. was destroyed by fire on Thursday week. It was insured to its full value.

At St. Augustine, East Florida, the weather was so mild on the 17th January, that green and ripo oranges and orange blossoms were hanging on the trees. The groves were generally budding.

The Egyptian Munimy, which was receive from Ancient Thebes, by the Boston Medical So-ciety, is now exhibited in Charleston, S. C. for the benefit of the Massachusetta' Hospital. This relic of antiquity is said to be three thousand years old.

A grist-mill, belonging to Asher Miner, Eaq near Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) with its contents, was de-stroyed by fire on Wednesday, 28th January.— The loss is estimated at about \$5,500.

The bill introduced into the Senate of Massa husetts for the reduction of the salaries of th Covernor and other officers of government, was rejected on Wednesday last. The bill for reduc-ing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, to four, has passed both branches of the Legisla-

H. S. Tanzer of this city, is about to publish a large and highly improved map of Greece. 82, the profits to go to the nid of the Greeks.

Some of the citizens of Baltimore have forme design to establish a Flour and Produce Con pany, with a capital of \$190,000, to be divided into shares of \$1000 each.

The Ladies in Norfolk, Vir. are actively engaged collecting subscriptions in aid of the Greek Fund. The Treasurer of the Greek Fund, in this city, has received, in all, about 10,000 dollars, and corributions continue to be received daily.

Exchange in New York—It is contemplated to build a splended and capacious Exchange in the city of New-York, to cost from \$617,000 to \$683,000; towards which there have been subscribed \$433,000 by the Banks, Insurance Com panies, Trustees, merchants, and others. It is cal-culated that the rents of rooms, columns, &c. will

A Curiosity - A cast steel chip, thirty three feet long, and weighing only half an ounce, was lately made in the machine shop of the Cotton Factory at Merchip N 11

The Boston Statesman says, the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823 was 733,146 pounds—the cost of which was 63,649 dollars.

A St. Thomas paper of Jan. 16, mentions that A 8t. Inomas paper or usas, ac, mentions tracti-teter from Barbadoes announces the strival their of two 74's from England. A French squadrus had been spoken on their way to the West Indies A considerable number, of French troops are said to have arrived at Martinique from France.

In allusion to the Letters on Chester County, the editor of the Village Record remarks—An interesting letter has been received by the Post master for the author of these Letters, written by a gentleman of Germantewn. It promises to open new sources of pleasure and instruction in the progress of this great undertaking. We shall publish the letter if we can obtain leave from the gentle.

man who has it.

In the mean time we earnestly invite every body in Chester and Delaware, or in Philadelblua, who has any knowledge of facts, anecdotes of men worth preserving, or any thing that would be pleasant to be remembered in respect to Chester and Delaware countres, to put it on paper, (no matter about its being well written) and send it to the Editor of the Record.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Randall Hutchison, prothonotary of the distric

Matthew Randall, prothonotary of the court of Joseph Barnes, register for the probate of wills.

George W. R ter, recorder of deeds.

John Conrad, cierk of the courts of quarter sesons and over and terminer.

Edward King, clerk of the ornhans court Joshua Raybold, prothosotary of the supreme

John Humes, inspector of flour. William Fitler, inspector of ground black oak

Ebenezer Perguson, inspector of lumber. Abruham Mitchell, inspector of staves and head-

ng. George Ingles, inspector of butter and hogs

David Giuther, inspector of salted provisions. Bela Badger and Charles Souder, gaugers and aspectors of domestic distilled spirits. Alexander Moore, superintendant of the gun-

magazine.
R. N. ff. assistant to do. Michael Baker, regulator of weights and mea

John Johnson, sealer of dry measures Abraham P. Foering, measurer of corn, salt, oil and lime.

Caleb Earl, harbour master.

Jacob F. Hoeckley, register of German passen

8'TATEMENT OF DEATHS,
In the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in each
month, from the 1st January, 1823, to the 1st
of January, 1824.
January. January, February, March, April, 290 210 370 486 May, June, July, - 521

December,

Of these 2365 were adults, and 2274 children;

-641 died in the Alma-House, and 800 people of celour see included. Ture have been here during the same period 3977 male and 2336 female colleges, making the intelligence of births 5813—among a difference in faces of births of 131A.

Buening Dost. Pantalouis Suid

Saturday, Pebruary 14, 1824.

The Provident Society of this city, which was tituted but two or three weeks sin tributed work to many hundred females of dif erent ages, many of whom had seen the day whe such proceedings were little expected to fall to their lot; some who have basked in the sunshine ort and affluence, but have now experience ed the bitter reverse to which we are all subject, for " we know not what a day or an hour may being forth." The wages are very low, only 12 cents for making a shirt, the price at which the contracts for the army are made. But so comm dable is the industry of those children of misfor lune, that they eagerly embrace the upportun of obtaining even this limited allowance, and evince by their gratitude, the satisfaction it affords them be enabled by their own exertions to support this subject with a cold and unfeeling indifference, some who even disapprove of its operations, but we hope it will succeed nevertheless, and prove to its enemies that Providence smiles on the exerions of those who prove their entire willingness to help themselves, and to such only is the society in any way calculated to be beneficial. The annual intribution to the Society, by its members, is, re understand, two dollars: the greater part of our fellow-citizens would scarce feel this small ex pence, and by throwing in their mite, would confer a real benefit to the paor, by the best medium through which they can be assisted.

We stated last week, our apprehensions of the and effects that might result from the improper and unskilful use of gas. We have been credibly informed since then, of several instances which confirm our fears, and should put the public on their guard. The should be generally known that in several cases severe his of delirium, and, in one or two instances at least, death, has been the consequence of indulging in the use of this

While commenting on the subject, we cannot but express our surprise, that any druggist or apothecary should be found, so lost to reflection and wanting in the common dictates of humanity, to put in the hands of children, the means of delirium, and even death.

A Society under the title of the Franklin Institute, has just been established in this city, which promises to be of considerable usefulness. Its object is to advance the general interests of Manufacturers and Mechanics, by extending a knowledge of mechanical sciences to its members, and others, at a cheap rate. They propose, as the best means of effecting this object, the establishment of popular lectures, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and of a library, and by offering premiums on all useful improvements in the mechanic arts. We believe three dollars is to be the yearly expense of membership, and twenty-five dollars to constitute a member for

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. in a letter on this subject

"I know of no enterprize which promises more general utility than the effort to connect the theory with the exercise of these arts, and to blend science with practical skill. There are few mechanical operations which the not essentially depend on fixed principles, the knowledge of which cannot fail to increase the dexienty of all those who are engaged in them, whils the habits of who are engaged in them, while the habits of enquiry, of study and of reflection, which the pur-suit of this knowledge requires, diffuse over their general character and manners a spirit of intelli-gence which improves at once the work and the workman."

We observe proposals are issued in Boston for publishing a new periodical work, to be called the United States' Gazette. The publishers observe, they expect success, because they are confident of their ability to make a Literary Gazette, which shall be highly useful to the reading public of this country, and to all who are interested in matters relative to Literature, either in the way of business or amusement. It promises to be of a strictly national character, and to contain a particular account of the literary and intellectual condition and progress of this country, with reviews of works published here, domestic or foreign. The extensive connexious, both at home and abroad, of the publishers, (Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) will afford great facilities fo furnishing literary and scientific intelligence. It is to be published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and each number will contain 16 quarto pages, at \$5 per atinum, payable in six nonths from its commencement. We are gratified in observing so many evidences of the rising prosperity of the scientific and literary character of our country. Works of this and a similar description are, in our estimation, most eminently calculated for a general diffusion of knowledge; and, we sincerely hope-indeed, we have no doubt they will receive an extensive and valuable encouragement, commensurate with their great usefulness. E. Littell, of this city, is agent for the above work.

We observe a proposition on foot, in Baltimore, to get up a Ball for the benefit of the Poor in that city. This is rather a novel, but perhaps not impolitic plan ; and whatever objections the enemies to this amusement can have on other occasions, they must certainly allow, that this is dancing something to the purpose.

The proceeds of the Muitary Ball given in New York in aid of the Greek Fund, amounting to upwards of two thousand dollars, have been paid over to the committee, who continue to receive daily contributions from various quarters. The wide and universal interest which this cause has excited—the munificent contributions and burst of generous feeling, so general among all classes of our countrymen, forms a singular epoch in the history of the times, and will be remembered with pride in ages yet to come.

which broke under him, and he periabed in eight of several persons who were unable to render him any assistance. The unfortunate fate of this young man, affined another striking admenition to those who unnecessarily expose themselves on the ice. With to many inducements in our vicinity, for the young and thoughtless to venture, and those attended so often with such unhappy consequences, it is particularly incumb rents and guardians to keep a watchful eye on hose who are under their care to warn them of their danger; and, above all, to enforce, by example and precept, the injunction contained in the sacred text, to "remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy."

A gentleman from the Valley, says the Village Record, has just come in with the cheering intelligence that Mr. Barss, who has been west of the Gap, exploring and taking havels, states that the water from the summit level at the Gap could, by a plough, be made to run to Lanca-ter city, and that little difficulty exists in carrying the canal from thence to the Susquelianna, near Columbia.

By Evine permission, the Rev. Mr. Rocus will preach at the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Twelfth and George street, every Sunday after-

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11th. Brig Pranhlin, Lombert, & days from Maricilles, with Brandy, Wine &c.

Schr. Sally iteren, Hough, 4 days from Wilmingmington, N. C. with Cotton and Naval Stores.

Providence, Burns, 6 days from Namat, N. P. vith Merchandiae.

Peh. 9. Brig Pilot. Wing, Trinklad.

12. — Active, Wheeler, Pernambuca.
Schr. True American, Basett, New York.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 9th Inst. by Ether Prederick Plum mer, Mr. JOSRPH BLACKFORD, to Miss ANN SIMPSON and Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, to Miss SARAH BLACK FORD, all the this city.

PORD, all the city evening last, by the Right Bev. Bidsop Cond. Mr. JOHN GILL, Merchaut, to Mis. ANN ALKARN DEB, sidnot of the late Richard Alexander, all of this city. On Bundly evening, the 8th inst. in the city of New York, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. THOMAS S. KUPIN, of thila-this, to Miss ELIZA EGBRITON, of Cunne citett.

On Number with the State of the State of Number 1 and Number Sunday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Fixty, JOSEPH HELLMAN, to Min RUTH EDWARDS, of Lamborion, New Jersey.

On Monday, the 0th intr. Mrs. RACHEL THOMAS, in he 65th year of her age. On the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. TITON GRELAUD, tuctioner, in the 37th year of his age. On the 11th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE WARNER, (late Auctioneer, in the 37th year of his age.
On the 11th instant, Mrs. CA IHEMINR WARNER, (late consert of Capt. Wm. Warner) aged 13 years.
On the morning of the 7th inst. ISAAC BALDWIN, of the small-pux, aged about 31 years.
On the 10th inst. after a protracted illness, HANNAH FOX, in the 73d year of her age.
On the 11th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of William B. Mendenhall, aged 20.
On Wednesday, the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH TRIN-KLE, in the 60th year of her age.
On Friday afternson, the 6th inst. Mrs. EcilZABETH TRIN-KLE, in the 60th year of her age.
On the 11th Dec. near Birmingham, (Eng.) Mr. HENRY FOXALL, formerly of this city, aged 43.
On the 10th Saltary, and 14th Anna Saltary, and 15th On Sunday morning, 8th inst. Mr. J. A. BLOQUERST, aged 33, and M. Revolutionary Soldier.

On Sunday morning, 8th inst. Mr. J. A. BLOQUERST, aged 83, an old Revolutionary Soldier.
On Seventh day night, the 7th instant, THOMAS ROBERTS, in the 37th year of his age.
On Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst. of the natural small pox, JONEPH YOUNG.
On the 8th inst. LEWIS LEWIS, a native of Wales, in England, and formerly a respectable merchant of this city.
On Monday morning GEOMGE GMAY, long known to the Freemaons of this city, in Tyler to different bodges.
On the 7th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. JAMES WOOD. Bost Builder, aged 40.
In Christer county, Pa. on Saturday, the 17th nit. Mr. BEN-JAMIN PECK, a revolutionary soldier aged 70 years.
In Woodstown, on the 18th nit. Mr. JOHN PIMM, a respectable member of the Bockety of Friends.

DIED, at Woodstock, (Conn.) on the 26th ult.
Mr. ELIHU MORSE, in the 61st year of his age.
Four children, (among whom are the Rev. Pitt
Morse, of Watertown, (N. Y.) and the Rev.
William Morse, of this city,) are left to lament
the loss of a kind, tender, and affectionate parent.
The funeral solemnities were performed by the
Rev. John Bishe, and a serven delivered force. Rev. John Bisbe, and a serm the words of David. Ps. lxii.

Rev. John Bisbe, and a sermon delivered from the words of David. Ps. lxii. 8. "Trust in him at all times, ye people; pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us. Sclah."

Mr. Morse had endured a protracted illness for a number of years previous to his death—being sensible of his approaching dissolution, agreeably to the command of God, by the prophet, addressed to king Hexekiah, ("set thine house in order: for thou shalt die and not live,") he arranged all his temporal concerns, before his departure, with the utmost exactuess. A conture, with the utmost exactness. A condition of the condi and uniform regard to the principles of integrity, in his intercourse with society, constituted his character. In life's closing hour, be manifested calmness and christian composure, while trusting in the amplitude of God's grace for the salvation of his own, and the souls of all men.

Deaths during the past week.

In Philadelphia, 82 60 142 42 35 In Baltimore, 14 15

The deaths in this city last week were 142 among which were, 12 by consumption, 24 ty phus fever, and 27 small pox.

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

CHEAP LIGHT.

THE Subscriber is now selling his WINTER PRESS.

ED SCERM, OH, at 62-42 cents per gallon-SUM-MER STRAINED DO, at 40 cents per gallon-at which prices, it may be estimated as CHEAP at Taltew Caudio.

JOSEPH S. RUSSELL,

A vacancy in a Store, Office, or any respectable situation, would be supplied by a lad 14 years of a widow lady residing in the country. Enquirely note addressed to T. C. C. and left at the Merchant's Coffe House, or at the office of this paper.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER REED, having demands against the said Estate to prerent their accounts to feb 14-4w MARY REED, Administratrix,

MENAGERIE,

No. 272 Market, above Eighth street, Will close in four weeks; the Animals will then me the South. This is much the largest and most val-collection ever exhibited in America, consisting of near 30 LIVING ANIMALS.

Among which are, a fine full grown Rad African Lion; the large and notred Elephont, which is both a carriody in organization, and a wonder in sugarity; two full grown Arabian Camels, male and female; two Lannons, or South American Camels, a very beautiful enimal and unrequalled in speed; a two-legged hog from Canton, a great curiosity; a wild hog from the mountains of Pera, a very singular and savage amal; a learned Polar Bear; a North Anterican Bear; two Cavies, from South American is variety of the biners, or Monkey; among which are the Outang, Troglodyte, ke; § largu living Rattle bunkes, ke.

The animals are all properly accured, and cautions attention that he given to visitors. The weather is fine, and the evision have now an apportunity of visiting such a collection of rare and eurhous animads, as possibly may never again be offered their attention.

Admittance 35 cents. Children half price.

THE PILOT.

James Parker Robinson, aged about sixteen years, was drowned on Sunday morning, in the Schuylkill, a short distance above The Route Robers Reset; who as also fire sale the Spy. Posters, Schuylkill, a short distance above The Route Robers Reset; who has also fire sale the Spy. Posters, The Reset Robers Reset; who has also fire sale the Spy. Posters, The Reset Robers Reset; who has also fire sale the Spy. Posters, The Reset Robers Reset; who has also fire sale the Spy. Posters, The Reset Robers Reset Robers Reset Robers Reset Robers Reset Robers Reset Robers Robert Robers Robert Robers Robers Robers Robert Robers Robert Robers Robert Robers Robert Robers Robert Robert

PUBLIC SALES AN

A large and valuable incomments of Front and BODDIS, in less to authorize incomment of Front Alaba, a geometa anortheast of BODDISTIC OF COMLY & TEVIS, do

In Chancery of New Jersey, Between Margaret Brognard, Executie of Juscip Recognized, decassard, Complainant— and John & Brognard, Francia Al. Brown and, John Dunghy, and Marin, his order-lated and the Complainant of the Assart Line of the Alexandra Okle, and Abigall, his write, Assa-pic C. Pages und Marin Jones, his order Heter, &c., of , John Brognard, ducessed, defendants.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON; C. A true Copy, WM, HYER, Cik.

In Chancery of New-Jerney

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Cik. Feb. 14-49

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

the Scheme.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore,
FEB. 1:48, 1824

OT The drawing of this spiendid Lottery will be some nuced on CHUKSDAY NEXT, the 19th inst. The whole increastremely interesting, and on that day we enthuist a distribution of the Capitals of so occo-18,000-18,0

100,000 DOLLARS

fillbe floating after the 18th drawing-16 are sizeady ore ickets ought to be immediately secured. Present rates Whole Tickets, \$15.00 Quarters, \$3.75 Haives. 7.50 Eightha. 1.87 To be had (warranted undrawn) at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

Baltimor, —where more CAUTALS have been sold that any other Office in America.

"." Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, rely private conveyance, enclosing the C"-b, or private in your of the Baltimore Lotteries, will most the some prompt of pencius latterion as if a per sound application. Address a J. J. COMEN Je Baltimore

Remember to Save the Advance.

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE.

No. 4) SOUTH THIRD STREET. UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

EJGHTH CLAS 2000 Prizes. 4080 Blanks.

the not is only 34 dellars, and afford; therefore to the purchaser of a package 7 chances for a capital prize, for the tribuser of a package 7 chances for a capital prize, for the rifling sum of a dellars. If an adventurer should prefer paying its dellars at the last the test in deposit for the 17 dellars which would in that the for the tribuser, be may do so and receive a certiciet of this porthace, which will entitle him to all that may be drawn over and above the 17 dellars. Orders from obrasal, free of postage, enclosing the cash, will receive prompt attention.

7960 Tiekets.

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE.

BAKER'S Exchange and Intelligence Office,

Exchange and Intelligence Office, PRANKLIN COURT,

Market, bet ween Third and Fourth Streets.

PROCURES House and parts, Boarders, Fartners, Clerke, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Boand Candien, Domestics, Wert NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a Black Girl, 11 years old and 17 to served to, 11 and 7-do, 10 and 8-do, 16 and 1-do, 18 and 10, from the country—a Black Boy 10 and 4-do, 17 & 14-do, 21 & 1. TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Office of different ages.

FROPEMETY to self or Let, entered gratis.

Famillus provided with Domestics, with good recommendations.

A YOUNG MAN

A YOUNG MAN

Of industrious habits, who has had the advantage of a try town, where the principal of the establishment is decidedly Religious. Having a small Capital of soo doilser, he would be willing to the stabilishment of the establishment of the establishment is delikedly Religious. Having a small Capital of soo doilser, he would be willing to the stabilishment of the establishment is decidedly Religious. Having a small Capital of soo doilser, er. He speaks French, and faither himself that, to a person requiring some one in whom he might confide, he would be found an acquisition.

A line addressed to X, Y, Z, at the office of the flaturday feb 14-21.

THIS is the last Night of Mr. ADRIEN's Philosophical,
Mechanical, and Recreative Performances and Exhibitions, at the Washington Museum. The Evening's Knesstimment will conclude with a great variety of Representations by a very Elegan

PHANTASMAGORIA. Exhibition commences at half past seven o'clock. Me nitrance into the Museum as cents—Children half prime?

The Amusing Fortune Teller.

JUST published and for sale at the CHRAP CARR BOO

B FORE, 30. 9, North Fourth street, opposite Tole
Hotels IRNOCENT AMUSEMENT; or the Hisrochy
Forsons-Teller, Price 36 Cents. The measurements
was smeet in the consecsion of demanates, and by
whose Cabines of Cuctoffice II was obtained a
overthese.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM. came myself with an awkward conjecture with he ever with Hymon enroll'd; rath had just read me a terrible before, pering "George, you're entirely too old." fortune, mys I, with a smile on each fea

m the shackles of marriage be free; and mw, what !—why a lovely young

M weer, by my wig, ale was bobing of me, eyes like a doc, and with form so eyehanting cam'd sent to cheer me in moment of acad-mal'd on me so, I thought nothing was rection.

wasting,
a make the sweet stranger an ongel indeed;
a left me; but with her my happiness taking;
trave to famuet her, but found it in vain;
ar image still bounted me, alceping or waking;
ang'd to behold her, and sought her again—
found her, more beauteous, more gentle that

ever, to obtain the dear creature, or die; tam'd, (oh! that moment forget can I never, in charming confusion again met my eye. reading har, "friend," with a tone so en deartier.

desiring,
(by paor beart in transport was melting away;
the exclaim'd, " only see how that fellow is star

"Fis the very old sudger I met t'other day. GEORGE.

Booman on a pale fused lady. Why is it that on Prggy's check,
The Blly blooms and not the rose?
Because the rose has gone to arek,
A place upon "her husband'd soan."

CRICKET-A TALE

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper when men of talents fail.

A poor simple peasant, of the name of

Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown brend and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended bim. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighborhood of his cottage, had during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could reover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stoen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's cars. 'I'll go,' cries he; 'I'll say ! am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splended meals. I shall fail 'tis true; What then ! I shall be treated as an imposter, my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will

To concert this scheme and put it into practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob was still absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, acepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared, the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heavens! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled bim with drink : our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, ' Tis well! I have the first.' servant trembled at the ambiguous words. and ran to his companions—the has found us out, dear friend, he cried: the is a cunning can, he said he had the first; what could be mean but me?' It looks a little like it, replied the second thief; I'll wait on tim to night: as yet you may have mistaken his meaning: should be speak in the same strain we must decamp to

night.

At night, a supper, fit for a court of aldermen, was set before the greedy Cricket, who crammed himself till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, the second's in my sack and cannot escape me. Away flew the affrighted robber- We are lost!' he cried; 'our heels alone can save us. 'Not so,' answered the third; "if we fly and are eaught, we swing; I'll attend him at to morrow' meal, and, should be then speak as before I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us. They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appolite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, 'My task is done! the third, thank God, is here !'- Yes,' said the trembling culprit, 'bere's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again.' Be silent!' exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers be-tray themselves; 'be silent! I have it all. me geese were feeding before the windows the went out and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat and then declared that the large goose had awailowed the jewel. The goose was kill-ed—the diamond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. Some crafty knove, madem, said he, either the thief or his abetter, has with a well-concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide myself with a meal likewise. No sooner said than done: between two dishes a mysterious fare was hidden 4 the false conjuror was told to de-clare what was the concealed cheer, so pain of being besten, should be fail. A hat he mathered one, peer Cricket shou art ta".' 'He's right the Nahob cried; 'give is a purse of gold! I honour such ta-te as his.' It was a little cricket in the

Thus our glutton, by to speeches, gained three hearty meals, a hea vy purse, comfort for life, and a most brilreputation as a cunning man

LAWYERS.

LAWYERS.

The renowned Peter the Great being at West-minuter Hall in term time, and useing studistudes of people awarming about the courts of law, is re-ported to have asked some about him, who all those busy people were, and what they were about f and being answered, "They are Lawyers." "Lawyers!" returned he, with great vivacity, "why, I have but four in my whole kingdom, and I design to hang two of them as soun as I get home."

SAILOR'S WIFE. During an action of Admiral Rodney with the During an action of Admiral Rodney with the French, a woman assisted at one of the guns upon the main deck, and being asked by the admiral what she did there, sho replied, "An't please your homour, my husband is sent down to the cock-pit wounded, and I am here to supply his place. Bo you think, your homour, I am afraid of the French?" After the action, Lord Modney called her aft, told her she had been guilty of a breach of orders, by being on board, but reward ed her with ten guineas for so gallantly supplying the place of her husband.

A barber baving a dispute with a parish clerk on a point of grammar, the latter said it was downinght barbariam. What, replied the other, do you mean to insult me? Barbariam! I'd have you know a harder speaks as good Englishing day as a parish clerk.

A crooked gentleman on his arrival at Bath was asked by another what place he had travelled from. 'I came straight from London,' replied he. 'Did you so!' said the other, 'then you have been erribly warped by the was."

An Irishman seeing an outside passenger of an English stage coach covered with dust, observed, that if he was a potatoc be might grow without further planting.

MARQUIS LA PAYETTE.

The editors of the Intelligencer give the follow-ing anecdote respecting the Marquis, which has recently come to their knowledge from an authen-

"In the year 1787, there was a destructive fire "In the year 1787, there was a destructive frein Boston, in consequence which many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The MarquisLAPALLY, who was then in France, having
heard of the calamity, immediately wrote to a
friend in Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy
for the sufferers, and directing him to draw on
him for 300 pounds sterling, to be applied towards their relief. The bill was accordingly
drawn, the money was received, and was applied
according to his direction. The father of one of
the present members of Congress from Massachusetts, was the gentleman to whom the letter was
addressed, and his son still preserves it as a preactres, was the gentieman to whom the letter was addressed, and his son still preserves it as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and American feeling has indeed been manifested by every act of his life. It is well known that the Marquis has an only son, who bears the name of George Washington, and only two daughters, one of whom is called Verginia, and the other Carolina.

RANDOLPH.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser gives the following description of the personal appearance of this distinguished personage — Clay and Rand-liph have had some sharp shooting. The hand of that modern labinachie was yesterday for the first time thrust into the mixer. into the quiver, and some pretty keen arrows whis-tied from the string. But the western rife was promptly levelled, and thin as was the mark, the ball hit. Randolph appears this winter, in a large drab surrout, with a huge cape to the elbows, and a flat Missouri fur cap, from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, descends conspicuous-ty behind—while two spindle leva appear below. to behind—while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, and warned at the bottom with large flamel socks that project three or four inches above the top of his shoes. His mod, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all unique—as distinct-iy marked as would be a real Arab in the Tomine Coffee House. The moment he rises the hum that ordinarily prevails thro' the house, at once subsides—the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."

From the " Three Perils of Women," (By James Hogg.) Pourmant or Sta Watter Scott - You can see him every day from the Gallery of the Parliament-thouse; and I'll tell you how ye may ken him; hock into the round pew close in before the Lords and you will see three or four black gowns sitting round a table, and among them if ye see a carl that sits always with the right shoulder to you, that sits always with his right shoulder to you, with hair of a pale silver gray, a head like a tower, braid shoulders, and lang shaggs referees—the very picture of an aold gruff Border Baron—that's

Two women, each of them having a child. saw two men walking behind them: one asked the other if she knew who they were?—she replied yes—"They are our husbands, our fathers; our children's fathers, and our children's grand fathers—being only six in number, and neither of them married blood relations. Required the answer. are our husbands, our fathers; our



AGRICULTURAL

Manures of Green Crops .- All green succulent plants contain saccharine or muciliginous matter, with woody libre, and resultly ferment. They can-not, threefure, if intended for manure, be used too soon after their death.

son after their death.

When green craps are to be employed for enriching a soil, they should be ploughted in, if it be possible, when is flowers, or at the time the flower is beginning to appear, for it is at this period that they contain the largest portion of easy solublematter, and that their lewes are most active in farming nutritive matter. Green crops, pond weeds, the paring of hedges or disclose, or any kind of fresh vegetable matter, requires no preparation to fit them for manure. The decomposition slowly proceeds beneath the soil, the soluble matterare gradually dissolved, and the slight formentation that goes on, checked by the want of a free commitmication of air, tends to render the world there soluble without occasioning the rapid dissipa-

tion that goes on, the communication of air, lends to render the sometime the soluble without occasioning the rapid dissipation of classic matter.

When old pastures are broken up, and made archie, not only has the soil been circulated by the death and show decay of the plants which have left colable matters in the sail, but the house and roots of the greeness here at the time, and accompling so large a past of the surface, affect accounting the first of the sail become immediately the first of the sail that the large account to the sail become immediately the first of the sail to the sail that the large account to the sail become immediately the first of the sail that the sail the sail that t

the copy, and the processory year.

Compilies. Here is a great every to enterpillers. By surveineding a heat of enthogen with a
row of heamy, the cachanges will be preserved.

Character After churning some time, throw
into the chirm one spannful of distilled vinegas for
every gallon of cream. When churning prover
tedious, this will greatly hasten the acparation of
the batter.

the butter.

To pure Mean Westphalia flation.—Sprinkle your ham with common salt tor one day; then were it dry. Take I lb. brown sugar, 1.4 lb. salt petre, half pint buy salt, and three pints common salt.—Stir these well together in an iron pan over the fire till moderately hot. The ham to lie in this pickle for three weeks.

Mus.—The growth of this plant ought to be cherished in every stock yard; nothing being more salutary or pleasant to fouls.

salutary or pleasant to fonls.

Guissa Corn.—The stalks of this grain if pressed, are said to yield a juice sweeter and of greater body than the sugar cane.

Carrate.—Acc eding to some agricultural reports, carrata yield 600 or even 900 bushels periore.

A GENERAL REGISTER.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from ? hace street to No. 191 North Seventh street, a few clow face street. --6

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. as

JAMES CALDWELL, sait Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberty st. 5 doors below Market et. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—5

UOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keep onstantly on hand, a large and general assortment. JOHN REAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk outon and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches; at to, 6 Prune sareet, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4°

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON-John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vue above 5th st, per forms all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and it all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis—3* GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth et. Land Agent Broker & Conveyance - also, Discounts promissory Notes. DAVID LAKE, jun, No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the fa est fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. wil be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best masser, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 83 South Fourth at where may be had Musical Instruments of various descrip-tions, and Music for every department of the science.—128*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the dees of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st. TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third t. above Bace. ANDREW MOURE keeps for sale, on rea-onable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 litratery st. heeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Bones.

JAMES PETERS, No. 168 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms, JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (ormerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business i New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poptar lane.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 12 Locust street, between Teath and Eleventh street.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 115 North Second street, maniactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second t. Lucu for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, N. 10 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price by S. WILLIAMSON, No 16 North Eighth atreet. CALER KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps ahand BOY'S BOOTTLES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249 Front Mt, opposite Lombard, containing a large Novels, Romanees, &c., of the latest publicatio P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market street above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortinent of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops. The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

This new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine hereigned discovered, for Cought, and complaints of the unga, leading to Consumption, and even in near-ed Consumptions have laidy becaused by many, with the most insperiantly occurs. If certificates from persons of the highest expectationity, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcing wint of Colds. Cought, barant the side, difficulty of breathing, wint of siech, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be releved by the timely not of this Medicine.

Increase releved by the timely not of this Medicine.

It creates certify that my mafe has far some time past been troubled with a violent Cought, and has been in very delicational distribution of the horizing treatment funge thange without getting to or a battle of DR. MELLEN'S Con of which a very whort time the for 2th. 1810. JOHN W. JENKINS this 28th December 1819.

in my side. ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Histon, 29 no., 11th, 1819.

Histon 29 no., 11th, 1819.
This is to certify that in June 1818. I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great washings of the image, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bot. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in wain: I was ut had induced to make test of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drope, which passe me immediate relief curvessed my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the grotest confidence recommend there is all that are affected with those complaints, as a very variable Medicine.

NINCT BOUNNE.

Histon, County of Columbia, State of N. INCT BOUNNE.

Histon, County of Columbia, State of N. INC, Dec. 37, 1819.

These drops generally rive case in most cases of corporate, colds.

This drope generally give case in most cases of confidence of athmas difficulty of breathing, whereing allaying that irritation was to the first become in the side. For Sadd by TRATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOSION TEMPLE, SMITH and FERNOLL, and T. W. DIOTY.

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office, No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market

No. 7, N. 6th at. a few doors above Market.

Market. Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and accrety business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administratives, Assignees, Sec. drawing of Deeds, Boods, Morrgages, Agreements, Bills of Nake, Assignments, Fourer of Attorney, Appendices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Lauses, and all other writings in the line of Couveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discinguishing Promissory, Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Ments, free of expense.

dec. 27—4t CHARLES P. LISLE.

BOARDING.

EVER AL. Boarders, either Men or Women, can be coming fortably accommodated, in a small private family, at
the R. W. course of Third and Tanmany streets. A few
Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same
place, on reasonable terms.

12 me 27—tt

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar

TODACCO, SMUH AND SCRAF

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for the the inflow ingarticles, wholethe and retal on the most reasonable terms:

Boanish half spanish and American Regare of various qualiters—Play Tobacce, in rolls and kep—Play Pigall,

yime Cave-clish, Fire Gat Chewing, Fice and Common

Borest Scentral knoking TOBACCO—Scotch Mand, is to

at qual, in keps, bladders, and bottles—Maccola and Rap
per limit—Pigas in busines—German Pipi Rends and stresh

—Standala, ist, Domingo and American Lost Tobacce, with

every sandala, ist, Domingo and American Lost Tobacce, with

every sandala, ist, Domingo and American Lost Tobacce, with

every sandala, ist, Domingo and American Lost Tobacce, with

every sandala, ist, Domingo and American Lost Tobacce,

ANDREW ANDRESON,

sept. 5—6m No. 98, Morth Second Street,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALES

reputation and makes to the control of valuable Powder, in case to the preserves are together. Teeth an elegant polish but preserves are together, the cure of Treeth Achael's AKODINE DROPS, for the cure of Treeth Achael's AKODINE DROPS, for the cure of Scorbutk Gume together togeth

TO PRINTERS.

To PRINTERS.

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 370 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica.

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 370 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica.

3/4 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 380. 1 do. Baglish, 300. 1 do. Gréat
Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, slope, 18. 1 do. Bouble Pica.

80. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 dos. 5-line Pica, 45. 1 do. 7-line Pica,

45. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 45. 2 Inoposing Stones and Stands i

3 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1

pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of

paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, Kc. &c. which ull

be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21 South Second street.



CONRAD AXE,

OMB MANUFACTURER, No. 14. North Third street, below Bace, respectfully informs his friends and the slic that he has a large and elegant assortment of TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, IVORY COMBS, MOCK do. do. HORN do. SIDE do. BLADING do.

DRESSING do. RLADING do.

Thich he will sell for eash or approved paper, far cheaper an they can be isaported, and will warrant them superior finish to those which are imported.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he resident is sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes, attention, to seeme a continuance of their patronage; e also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs, recents them so as to look as well as new, nov. 29-3m.



J. S. RUSSELL. No. 68, Chesnut street,

Has for sale a genera and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED LAMPS.

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

TO LET,

Adjoining the pleasant village of Meocestown. (N. J.) a large and commodious building unitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable. Land. For further particulars, capque of EPHRAIM HAIVES, No. 174 North Front street, JOHN C. HAINES,

MATIGATION. Lunar Observations, and the Use of the

TOTAL THER WITH THE METERS OF THE SEATTH AND QUADRANT, THE FOR THE SEATTH AND QUADRANT, THE FOR THE SEATTH AND THE SEATTH AND

rating them with actual practice, the tame as atsea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295. South Front Street,
Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and anlicits a continuation of the public favour, He conditiently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. "." To such persons as cannot conveniently artend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.

30-41

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit: B. it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, In the forty-eighth year of the Indexendence of the United ed States of America, A. D. 1824, THEMAS ARNOLD, of the said District. hath deposited in this office the Title of a following, to wit:

a Map, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"A Map of those Stars which are made use of for obtaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, intended to assist persons in acquiring a knowledge of them.—By Thomas Arnold."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intifuled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and exching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of jan 31—iw.*

ELGHTH CLASS.

THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the above beau-tiful and unique class of the new series. Union Canal Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published.

P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, Chranut-stratt,
Has obtained a supply of packages, 7 tickers in each, which
will cost the adventurer but 28 dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying
but 11 dollars, the difference between the price of a pockage, and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also, tickets
and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of
4 dollars, (but scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fortune's
Home, where the grand capital of 19,000 dollars in the last
class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the 2eth of February
next, and will be determined by the drawing of four numbers only!! Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at "FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127. Chesaut-street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 8 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 3 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 3 of 10,000, 1 of 7,300, 3 od prizes of 2,500, of 13,000, and minutenes number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDERD THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Amounting to upwards of a work of the bould and bould also.

The cach as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post, paid, immediately attended to. WILLIAM BARBUR,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

ESPECTFULLY informs his triends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 38 ionath Fourth street. Those who honour him with their command, may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Het Balls printed on Silh or Madin, at the shortest notice.

Also, wrinting on Parchament.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR, No. 58 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen.

CHEAP FURS, &c.

CHEASP FURS, &C.

G. CHEASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the For husiness, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trismnings, ladies and children's Chichellia and other kinds of Fur Caps—Genttemen's and boys head Skim and Rable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, mirable for the fall and winter easons.

Also, a histohome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathque, Military Feathers, Rc. Rc.

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Dec. 20—78

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ANCY HARDWAI



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ISAAC H. WILLIAMS

FOR Sale as above, GRIMBLES STOLES TO UNITED STATES, with the Quotiens is not est editions, and a variety of other Comme Ltd.—deso, Classical and Miscellaneous.

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A FTER a resideuce of nearly at year amount metallow cliticans of Philadelphia. Arring which are larger experienced the high gratification longering up at a come thousand of most respectable populs of both sensitive that the property of the property of the company of the com

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